

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:53:28 ON 28 APR 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, CANCERLIT, SCISEARCH, TOXLINE'  
ENTERED AT 14:54:21 ON 28 APR 2000

L1 481 S AGUS OR (ATYPICAL GLANDULAR CELLS OF UNDETERMINED  
SIGNIFICANC  
L3 64 S "MN/CA9"  
L4 4 S L1 (P) L3  
L5 1 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L6 22 S L3 (P) (CERVICAL OR CERVIX) (P) (CANCER OR TUMOR OR MALIGNAN  
L7 4 DUP REM L6 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE  
 AN 1999281660 MEDLINE  
 DN 99281660  
 TI Study of in vitro conditions modulating expression of MN/CA IX protein in human cell lines derived from cervical carcinoma.  
 AU Lieskovska J; Opavsky R; Zacikova L; Glasova M; Pastorek J; Pastorekova S  
 CS Institute of Virology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.  
 SO NEOPLASMA, (1999) 46 (1) 17-24.  
 Journal code: NVO. ISSN: 0028-2685.  
 CY Czech Republic  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199908  
 EW 19990803  
 AB In an effort to better understand the biological significance of MN/CA IX human **tumor**-associated protein, we have investigated its expression in human **cervical** carcinoma cell lines in vitro. SiHa cells that naturally express MN/CA IX were used as a model for expression study at the protein level. In addition, we have transfected **MN/CA9** gene-negative but transcription-competent C33A cells with a plasmid carrying CAT reporter gene under a control of **MN/CA9** promoter. By this way, we have generated a stable cell line C33A/MNP-CAT that was employed in analysis of **MN/CA9** regulation at the level of promoter activity as estimated by CAT protein abundance. For the purpose of our study, we have chosen experimental conditions relevant to growth characteristics and phenotypic features of **malignantly** transformed cells. Both the level of MN/CA IX protein and the gene promoter activity were found to be substantially elevated.

. of MN/CA IX protein in aberrant cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions that facilitate loss of contact inhibition and anchorage independence of **cancer** cells.

DUPLICATE 2

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE  
 AN 1998447851 MEDLINE  
 DN 98447851  
 TI Up-regulation of p53 by antisense expression of HPV18 E6 oncogene does not influence the level of MN/CA IX tumor-associated protein in HeLa cervical carcinoma cells.  
 AU Lieskovska J; Kaluzova M; Opavsky R; Kaluz S; Pastorek J; Kettmann R; Pastorekova S  
 CS Institute of Virology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.  
 SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ONCOLOGY, (1998 Nov) 13 (5) 1081-6.  
 Journal code: CX5. ISSN: 1019-6439.  
 CY Greece  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199902  
 EW 19990204  
 AB Oncogenic potential of human papillomaviruses is related to capacity of HPV-encoded oncoproteins to bind and inactivate **tumor** suppressor proteins. Interaction of p53 with HPV E6 results in aberrant regulation of various cellular genes. We evaluated the possible involvement of

DUPLICATE 3

MN/CA9 gene, whose expression is closely associated with cervical carcinomas, in regulatory pathways driven by p53 and E6. We demonstrated that one of the two p53 consensus sequences present in MN/CA9 promoter participates in DNA-protein interaction but it does not bind p53. Tetracycline-inducible antisense expression of HPV18 E6 in human cervical carcinoma HeLa cells resulted in increased level of p53 but did not affect expression of MN/CA IX protein. Therefore we.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 97373699 MEDLINE  
DN 97373699  
TI Identification of the MN/CA9 protein as a reliable diagnostic biomarker of clear cell carcinoma of the kidney.  
AU Liao S Y; Aurelio O N; Jan K; Zavada J; Stanbridge E J  
CS Department of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine 92697-4025, USA.  
NC CA19104 (NCI)  
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1997 Jul 15) 57 (14) 2827-31.  
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
EM 199710  
EW 19971002  
AB The MN/CA9 protein is a tumor-associated antigen that has been shown to have diagnostic utility in identifying cervical dysplasia and carcinoma. MN/CA9 expression is limited to very few normal tissues. We have now extended those observations to further investigate expression of the MN/CA9 protein in histological sections and fine-needle aspiration biopsy smears of normal kidney, benign renal cell lesions, all categories of renal. . . and collecting duct cell RCCs), metastatic RCCs, and non-renal cell clear cell adenocarcinomas. We have found that high levels of MN/CA9 expression is seen in all primary RCCs, cystic RCCs, and metastatic RCCs, with the exception of two cases of the chromophobe cell type, which were MN/CA9 negative. Identical MN/CA9 immunostaining was also observed in the aspiration cytological smears. In contrast, all benign lesions, including pyelonephritis, renal cysts, adenomas, oncocytomas, and normal kidney, did not express the MN/CA9 protein. Thus, we conclude that MN/CA9 protein expression could serve as a valuable adjunct to the cytological and histological diagnosis of benign renal cysts versus cystic. . . oncocytoma versus granular cell RCC. Diffuse membranous staining of all RCCs (with the exception of chromophobic cell RCC) suggests that MN/CA9 protein expression might have an important clinical utility in the early detection and treatment of RCC. Absence of MN/CA9 expression in non-renal cell clear cell adenocarcinoma also indicates that MN/CA9 protein expression may be used as a differential diagnostic biomarker of metastatic clear cell RCC.